

NEBUCHADNEZZAR
FIRST TO EAT SALADS

So says a salad devotee who can't understand why they thought the ancient king crazy because he "ate grass."

Nowhere in Nature's wonderful storehouse are found such valuable mineral salts as in the salad vegetables.

CHILDS salads are an enticing hot-weather delicacy—an agreeable and important addition to a meal.

The crispest of lettuce with well chilled tomatoes, or with boiled eggs, potato salad—mayonnaise.

Revised Pact
Declared to
Retain Perils

Continued from page 1

sent to that part of it which shall bring us peace, and that it may reserve for further consideration that part of it which it is proposed to make us a part of a projected league of nations, and this is done in order that the Senate, the co-equal partner in the treaty-making power of the United States, may have time to consider the league in all its aspects, and that the sovereign people of the United States, whose agents and representatives the Executive and ourselves are, shall have opportunity maturely to deliberate upon it before by our votes we fasten it upon them. For, whether good or bad, this league, once entered upon and perpetuated, will, under the compelling force of the combined armies and navies of the whole world, control our destiny from now down through the full remaining period of recorded time.

"It cannot be that this mere request by the Senate for an opportunity fully to study and consider this tremendous question is unreasonable, nor can it be that a request that the sovereign people of the United States shall have full and equal opportunity calmly to deliberate and decide upon this measure is unreasonable."

League Called Greatest
Problem Since 1776

"This being the situation to which this resolution brings us, a vote to deny the right of the Senate to have time to consider this momentous question, is a vote to deny the right of the people calmly and fully to consider this great problem, the greatest which has been put before them since, through the terrible arbitrament of the sword with all its attendant miseries and woes, it was determined that this Union was one and inseparable."

"I fully sympathize with the position that in foreign affairs we should present a firm and united front. If, therefore, opposition or support of the league becomes a party issue in this country, it will not be upon my initiative nor with my partisan support. But if Senators on the other side continue as a party to oppose all efforts to secure full consideration of this great matter, if they do not cease to listen to and obey the mere fiat of a partisan Executive, if they remain firm in their stand against the constitutional right of the Senate fully and fairly to consider this question upon its merits, and if they persist in their denial of the sovereign right of the people to deliberate upon and reach a determination concerning it—if this, sir, is to be the party attitude of Senators who oppose, then I say here and now, in all soberness, I shall be the last to shrink the issue which they so forced."

Charge of Partisanship
Answered by Senator

"I say further, if to stand for the rights of the Senate as co-equal part of the treaty-making power is a manifestation of partisanship, then I am a partisan; if to demand that the people of the United States shall have a right to make up their own minds as to whether or not we shall put ourselves under the domination of the balance of the world; if to regard our free institutions as the greatest instrumentalities of government which the world possesses and therefore worthy of preservation over all others which exist in the world; if to love my own country and our own people with my whole heart and soul above and beyond all other countries and peoples of the world—if these things are manifestations of partisanship, then, thank God! I am a partisan. Senators of the opposition, you may make this a partisan issue if you choose, but if you do you must pay to the American people and to their posterity throughout all time the penalty which they will exact."

"What I want now to secure is what

the whole people of the United States ardently wish—peace, immediate, permanent peace. Six long, weary months have been consumed by the peace conference at Paris in merely drawing the peace terms that are to be forced upon our enemies; six long, weary months of secret quibbling, bartering and quarreling. There have been times when it seemed that we nations who entered the conference sworn friends would leave it bitter enemies, and this unhappy contingency is not yet put from us. To the six months must be added another during which our crushed and fallen enemies have been considering whether or not, at the penalty of an invasion and occupation of their territory, they would sign the treaty so drawn. And still we wait.

Status of War Still
Exists, He Contends

"Meanwhile Europe is in turmoil, to the point of anarchy and chaos. Our own country remains in a status of war, under irksome laws inimical to our freedom. Influence hostile to our government and its institutions thrive and propagate; Socialists, Bolsheviks and anarchists feed, fatten and fawn on threatening prophecies on the fears of the people. The people themselves are torn by uncertainties and dread, and industry and commerce lag and wait. We must, sir, have peace, a wise and permanent peace, and to get this we must have the wisdom of the Senate as well as the wisdom of the Executive."

"Senators have asked me to designate those features of the treaty which justify this arraignment. I hasten to give some of them, sufficient to demonstrate that the charge as drawn is true."

"As the covenant is now framed it contains the pernicious provisions embodied in Article 10, which are designed to fix through all time—and merit is made of this purpose of the provision—the boundaries set up by the treaty of peace. It is no secret that these boundaries are already, though not yet fixed other than in contemplation of the subject of serious complaint and even of dispute. Peoples are objecting to their disposition by this treaty, which once more hands them about as mere pawns in a game of chess, and those who are so objecting are not our sworn enemies over whom we stand victors, but our friends, our allies, our equals in this understanding world. It is not to enjoy the benefits of its happy fruition. No matter what may be the desire of these discontented peoples, in the future, no matter what race affinities may be hereafter worked out, no matter what their real interest may demand or a wise statesmanlike handling of affairs would counsel, their understanding rights, as to the adjustment under such covenant procedure as would make futile any hope of change."

"Could any scheme more 'obliterative' of legitimate race and national aspirations be conceived?"

Scheme Called Unfair
To Smaller Nations

"Moreover, word has, within the last week, come from Paris that, upon complaint of certain of the smaller Balkan powers, as to provisions of the treaty affecting them, our Chief Executive has warned them that it was proposed under the covenant so to control their domestic affairs that minorities within their jurisdiction should be handled as the league saw fit and not as the states themselves might deem expedient. In other words, the proposal is to set up this league as a mentor over the small nations of the earth, with power to compel them to do as the league wishes, to travel along the roads that the league points out and to reach that destiny alone to which the league consents. Is not such plan sufficiently 'oppressive of weak nations and peoples'?"

"In this connection it may be well worth while to have in mind the announcement from Paris that our President has declared the Irish question—the political dynamite of the whole Anglo-Saxon race—might properly be the subject of consideration by the league when established. By a parity of reasoning it may be contended that the negro question of the United States—for we have such a question, vital, far-reaching and ominous—might receive a like consideration."

"I have already on a previous occasion taken the time of the Senate in pointing out that the league plan, as first proposed, not only did not abolish or prevent wars, but sanctioned and commanded them, thus giving the lie to the hope of the people that the covenant was to make future wars impossible. I have shown how it strikes down our great constitutional principles, bulwarks of our protection; how it robs us of our most vital attributes of sovereignty and threatens our independence and life."

Redrafted Covenant
Declared Still Perilous

"Since then the covenant has undergone a reconsideration and a redrafting, and thus refurbished it is again presented semi-officially to the people of the United States for their consideration. Once more I have carefully examined the covenant in its new form, but only to find that, instead of having my previously expressed doubts removed, those already entertained are much augmented and others not heretofore held are raised."

"I now ask for time merely to consider whether or not under the covenant as drawn the power to put us at war will still rest with us or be placed in a body outside our own government, and, if placed outside, whether or not such lodging of this sovereign power is desirable."

"I now ask only for time to deliberate whether or not we shall put it beyond our power to increase the size of our army or our navy in times of dire emergency without first consulting the wishes or desires of other countries, some of whom may not be wholly disinterested in the conclusion they reach."

"I ask simply that we be given a breathing pause after we finish our battles before we obligate ourselves to maintain for all time the territorial status quo which is to be set up by this treaty; time to know whether we are prepared to say there never can be such a change in circumstances or conditions, such a change of sympathy and of ideals as would make improper this partitioning of the world to which it is proposed we shall become a party and a sponsor, and as to which we shall be guarantors."

"I ask further for time to deliberate whether it is wise for us and the world that we shall enter into a super-state where, notwithstanding we are the most powerful nation in the world, with the most advanced and enlightened government, we nevertheless shall become subject to the control of a body, a good part of which will be made up of the representatives of imperial governments and kings, with

dynastic and other interests to serve alien to us, and with a further number who are representatives of nations that are inevitably under the domination and control of these autocracies."

Right to Determine

Own Affairs Demanded

"I ask for time to bring to bear any power of presence which we possess upon the question of whether or not we wish to submit to the control and domination of the league bodies questions involving our own purely internal affairs."

"I must ask for time to consider whether or not such vital matters as our right to regulate immigration, our right to make alliances with other nations, our right to make reciprocity treaties upon such terms as we see fit, and our right to intervene and adopt means and methods necessary to protect the people of our own borders from the encroachment of robber bands from adjacent, unsettled countries shall remain within the sole determination of our will and purpose, or shall be subjected to the determination of a league body."

After discussing Article 21, which recognizes the Monroe Doctrine as a "regional understanding," Senator Knox said:

"I am bound in all soberness to say that the author of this language either had a profound ignorance of what the Monroe Doctrine is or is determined to make out of it something it is not and ought not to be. In either event the result of the league provision is the same—it completely wipes out the doctrine as it has been accepted and enforced for a hundred years, as my further observation will show. In the first place, the doctrine is not an 'international compact,' it is not an understanding, regional or otherwise, all of which are of necessity reached by international agreement, formal or informal, and by between two or more nations."

"There is nothing in the circumstances attending the framing and proclamation of the doctrine, nor in the various discussions and pronouncements concerning it, which even remotely resembles the making of an international agreement. It is no more such an agreement than is the proclamation of Washington against entangling foreign alliances, or our old practice of neutrality, or our policy of Chinese exclusion, or our protective tariff, or our regulation of immigration."

"It is difficult to speak calmly of a provision such as this. It is hard to conceive of any man traditioned in Americanism lending his sanction to such a monstrosity. Never before has there been a more complete and more complete of spineless pacifism. It has until now been a strong means of self-protection and self-preservation. It was designed first to preserve our own life, liberty, happiness and institutions, and next to preserve the liberties and institutions of our sister republics of the Western world. It was aimed to keep monarchy from this hemisphere; kings, princes and emperors were to have no place on this side of the world. But under the new doctrine if Mexico should peacefully agree to allow to Japan a strip of her western territory; if Guatemala should make an alliance with Germany, or Brazil with Germany, or Argentina with Italy, or if they should grant to them regions or strips of territory or concessions or zones of influence, how could we say that 'a regional understanding for securing the maintenance of peace' had been violated? Would not the freedom of the world have been secured, no hostile activity has occurred, no one is contemplated and no war will occur unless you yourselves, Americans, undertake or threaten them? And if we did threaten them, no matter how great the menace to our own existence they might ultimately prove, we should merely bring ourselves within the restraining hand of the whole league itself."

Censor Passed Charges

Every statement made, it was further explained, was by special injunction submitted to the English censor, which acts attributed to the English are therefore admitted by them. No offenses against the criminal code are mentioned in the Irish indictment of English persecution, but only the acts against persons. "Innocent of any crime save that of championing the freedom of their own nation against a power which was to be opposed to the very existence of the Gaelic people."

A summary of the English policy activity in Ireland in 1917, which is part of the document, shows that the total alleged violations against the Irish numbered 719 and included thirty-six courts-martial, three deportations, eleven raids and eighteen baton and bayonet charges.

Withdrawal Provision
Declared Contradictory

"One further point and I shall have enumerated all which the necessities of the present occasion seem to require that I shall mention. The criticism levelled at the first draft—that it provided no method by which a member once a party to the league could withdraw therefrom—has been met in the new draft by a provision that 'any member of the league may, after two years' notice of its intention so to do, withdraw from the league. Provided, that all its international obligations and all its obligations under this covenant shall have been fulfilled at the time of its withdrawal.'"

"It is difficult to believe, Mr. President, that there is not here some error in wording; that those who drafted the provision have failed to understand the meaning of the negotiators; for it would be hard to draw a provision which purporting to give a right to withdraw should at the same time make withdrawal so completely and absolutely impossible. No nation may withdraw unless at the time of its withdrawal, notified two years in advance, all of its international obligations and of its obligations under this covenant shall have been fulfilled, and the party who determines the question of fulfillment or non fulfillment is the league itself from which the nation is to withdraw."

"Are we or are we not entitled to time to deliberate whether it is wise that we tie ourselves in a covenant which so completely binds us to the will or whim of other partners? For it must always be remembered in respect of these things that affirmative action by the council—and hence from the league would, I take it, be affirmative action—must be unanimous, and any one power in the council, whatever its motive and whatever its ends, might under this provision as it stands make us permanent members of the league, or will to the contrary notwithstanding."

"The covenant now proposed calls upon us to abandon these principles which he thus laid down and under which he thus prospered. Is it an unreasonable request to ask that before they be discarded we shall have time to weigh the consequences and discover so far as possible the end of the new path we are about to begin to tread?"

"To deny a hearing in a cause is contrary to fundamental principles of Anglo-Saxon law. To deny a hearing in this cause is to give substance to the suspicion already abroad in the land that those to whom we gave our sons and our substance in the hour of their need and distress are now, in adjusting their terms of peace with the Central Powers, attempting to force upon us the harsh alternative of choosing, on the one hand, between a treaty of peace with which is intertwined de-nationalizing covenants relating to the distinctly separate subject of a league of nations, or upon the other hand the necessity of concluding a separate peace or continuing a status of war. We must not increase the already growing distrust by any deliberate act of ours."

Special Envoy
Brings Details
Of Irish Woes

List of Alleged Atrocities
That Passed British Censor
Is Given to the Public by
the Friends of Freedom

President Gets Document

Summary Recites That 2,624
Instances of Aggression
Occurred in Year 1918

By special messenger from Ireland, the Friends of Irish Freedom in this city received yesterday a detailed story of the alleged atrocities committed by the English authorities in Ireland in 1917 and 1918. This document, made public last night by Diarmuid Lynch, national secretary of the Friends of Irish Freedom, is to be supplemented to-day by the names of the victims, who, in some instances, were men elected to seats in the Irish Parliament. The report has been placed in the hands of President Wilson and Secretary Lansing.

The document contains this explanation: "The period taken to exemplify the 'good government of Ireland' collection is made for two reasons. First, that this statement may definitely disprove that usual suave explanation of English statesmen that they but their grandfathers persecuted Ireland; second, because in the years mentioned, the English government, under whose direction the atrocities to be cited were committed, was loudest in its lamentations over the oppression of subject peoples."

Every statement made, it was further explained, was by special injunction submitted to the English censor, which acts attributed to the English are therefore admitted by them. No offenses against the criminal code are mentioned in the Irish indictment of English persecution, but only the acts against persons. "Innocent of any crime save that of championing the freedom of their own nation against a power which was to be opposed to the very existence of the Gaelic people."

A summary of the English policy activity in Ireland in 1917, which is part of the document, shows that the total alleged violations against the Irish numbered 719 and included thirty-six courts-martial, three deportations, eleven raids and eighteen baton and bayonet charges.

"This table," the statement continues, "will surprise any who live outside of Ireland. To those who live in Ireland, who see men seized in the public streets, deported without even a charge being brought against them, sentenced by enemy officers, to whom we live among these daily incidents such totals of hostile acts will seem inadequate."

Another summary of 1918 of acts of aggression against the Irish, which

Von Moltke's Memoirs
Barred Till After Peace

PARIS, June 17.—The German government, reports say, has forbidden the publication of the memoirs of the late Lieutenant General von Moltke, chief of the general staff at the outbreak of the war. It is said the memoirs would produce an unfavorable impression in Germany with regard to the question of war responsibility.

The general, it is said, severely criticizes the policy of Germany during the period prior to the war. One newspaper here says that a diplomat who read the forbidden book declared that the publication of the work was stopped for the same reason the German government postponed the publication of official documents.

It is said the memoirs will be published after the treaty is signed.

also is part of the Irish statement, contains a list of 2,624 such acts, including 260 raids, eighty-one baton and bayonet charges and the suppression of twelve papers. Some specific instances are quoted, as follows:

Many Instances Cited
"Baton and bayonet charges have since actually occurred in public halls where there was no way of escape for the assaulted people. On April 9, 1918, the police batoned the people of Dungarvan who were gathered in the local courthouse to hear the trial of a political prisoner. On March 24 English soldiers broke into a schoolhouse at Carraghilly, County Clare, and attacked with bayonets a number of young men who were using the place as a reading-room. It was in this gruesome incident that Thomas Russell was mortally wounded. In Cork City and in the counties of Kerry, Clare and Tipperary other men have been killed in the public streets by a police force whose pretence it is to keep the peace. In all the eighty-one baton and bayonet charges which occurred in Ireland in 1918 there must have been many thousands of people injured. In cities the hospitals are often crowded after one of these attacks. These raids are often specially organized to strike the terror of English might into the hearts of the people."

Charges False, Says
Ireland's Secretary

LONDON, June 17.—A detailed and specific reply to the report on conditions in Ireland made recently by Frank P. Walsh and Edward F. Dunne, American representatives of Irish societies in the United States, was issued to-day from Dublin Castle by James Ian Macpherson, Chief Secretary for Ireland. In dealing with the general charge of cruelties inflicted on prisoners the statement says:

"Such statements are absolutely devoid of foundation. They are similar to statements recklessly made in connection with the treatment of Sinn Féin prisoners in Belfast prison, where the government appointed a judicial committee to investigate the charges thoroughly. The commission found there was not a word of truth in these statements."

All prisoners, the statement says, are in properly equipped cells, lighted and heated by hot water pipes, while the prisoners are supplied with books.

The prisoners exercise in grounds inclosed by iron railings, "but in no wise resembling cages in zoological gardens." The cells described as underground by the Americans, the Irish Secretary says, are reception cells in which prisoners are put pending medical inspection in order to avoid possible infection. The Secretary says the cells are not underground, that they have a capacity of 828 cubic feet, are furnished and lighted with the usual sized windows.

The British Chief Secretary declares that the prisoner William Sears, described as in solitary confinement, is undergoing a sentence of close confinement imposed by visiting justices appointed by local bodies and not by the government. Sears, the Secretary asserts, had received special attention and care was taken with his diet, and instead of being unkempt he was permitted to wear his own clothes and use his own toilet articles.

Regarding a statement that similar alleged cruelties had been practiced in the Westport prison Mr. Macpherson points out that there is no prison in Westport.

Irish Home Rulers
Form New League

Sir Horace Plunkett Heads
Movement for Govern-
ment on Colonial Plan

DUBLIN, June 17 (By The Associated Press).—An influential organization is being formed in Ireland under the name of "The Irish Dominion League." It is composed of men who believe that an Irish republic is unattainable and undesirable, but think that a prompt measure of Home Rule on the fullest colonial lines is urgently necessary.

Among the promoters of the league are Sir Horace Plunkett, chairman of the Irish convention, and many men who were associated with him in the convention, as well as representatives of important business and professional interests.

Woman Sinn Feiner Is
Sentenced in Riot Case

MALLOW, Ireland, June 17.—Countess Georgiana Markievicz, Sinn Féin leader and the only woman member of the British Parliament, was sentenced to four months' imprisonment to-day on charges growing out of disorders in Cork on May 17. The Countess was alleged to have incited tradesmen to boycott the police and to have participated in an unlawful assembly at Cork.

Countess Markievicz, the leading female figure of the Sinn Féin movement, was arrested at Dublin last Friday and taken to Cork under escort. She was released from prison early this year after having been interned in May, 1918.

Allies Order Germans
To Stop War on Letts

PARIS, June 17.—General Gough, chief of the Allied Military Missions in the Baltic region, the "Temps" says, has been ordered by the Supreme Allied Council to address an ultimatum to General von der Goltz, the German commander in Latvia, ordering him to cease all operations against the anti-Bolshevik Lettish troops. The Germans also will be commanded to stop all efforts to prevent the establishment of a Lettish government.

Hungarian Soviet
Force Beaten Back
By Czecho-Slovaks

Reds Lose Several Towns and
Supplies After 10-Hour
Battle; Lenine Said to
Rule Budapest by Wireless

GENEVA, June 17.—Czech forces, under command of General Henocque, of the French army, have begun a counter-offensive against the Hungarian Soviet troops and have captured several villages after ten hours of fighting, according to a Prague dispatch received here. Two cannon, several Maxim guns and a quantity of ammunition are said to have fallen into the hands of the Czechs.

The War Minister of Czecho-Slovakia has decided to increase the army to 14,000 officers and 243,000 men.

Family Jewels
cost 3 Millions

Delineator families buy
\$11,160 worth of jewelry
every day. It is evident they
spend vastly more than this
\$3,481,957 a year for food,
clothes, and home comforts
before they think of personal
adornment. Do you make
anything that the four and a
half million members of
Delineator families need—
or want? You can enter
their front doors through
the pages of

The
Delineator
The Magazine in
One Million Homes

First of Red Cross Dead
Brought From Italy

Funeral of Captain Jack King,
Ambulance Driver, To Be
Held in Toledo

The body of Captain Jack King, a Red Cross ambulance driver who was killed by an Austrian shell in Italy last September, reached New York yesterday morning and started the last lap of the journey to the King home in Toledo, Ohio, yesterday afternoon. This is the first body of a Red Cross worker to be returned to this country, and probably first of the American dead to come home. Since September the body has been in a vault in Bassano, Italy.

A guard from the Red Cross Motor Corps remained with the flag-draped casket until the train pulled out of the station. With it went a huge floral design in the shape of a cross of red carnations. Mr. and Mrs. O. G. King, parents of the young man, and seven Red Cross men accompanied the Motor Corps guard which met the coffin at Hoboken and remained with it while in the city.

American Hospital Cars
Fired On by Bolsheviks

Band of Reds Holds Up Train
North of Vladivostok; Japanese in Pursuit

VLADIVOSTOK, June 17 (By The Associated Press).—A band of seventy Bolsheviks attacked a train, including American hospital and mail cars, near Spassk, north of Vladivostok, last Wednesday. They compelled the train to stop by loosening the rails. Shots were fired into all the cars, and one Russian was killed. None of the Americans was injured. The attack occurred on the section of the railroad guarded by the Japanese, and Japanese reinforcements were sent to the scene to-day.



Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

Announce for To-day

A Special Sale of

Men's Auto Dusters

At \$7.50

A good duster is an essential to the full enjoyment of a long trip, and very practical for town use. Keeps your suit clean, is the coolest sort of motor coat made, and is always in good taste. These are cut in the newest Auto model, tailored in fine quality Grey Mohair. Sixth Floor.

"The Advertisements at the Foot
of the Page That Help Push
Business to the Top"

NO telephone user can get away from them,—or wants to for that matter, for those little advertising footnotes at the bottom of the Telephone Directory pages are big helps to the man or woman who uses the telephone.

They stand right out on the telephone directory pages and proclaim, not only the advertiser's telephone number, but his name and his business in BIG TYPE.

They keep the advertiser in touch with old trade, introduce him to new and, as one advertiser puts it, "They exert their selling influence just when and where it will do the most good."

To the small advertiser and to the big advertiser we recommend foot-notes in the NEW YORK CITY TELEPHONE DIRECTORY as business builders.

This is just the time to telephone and arrange for YOUR telephone directory advertising for the October issue.



NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY

Saks
CLOTHES OF CUSTOM QUALITY

WHEN a clothier tells you that his tailoring is the finest, he is not necessarily telling you what he believes but what he wants you to believe. Down under his fourth rib he privately admits that Saks-tailoring is the daddy of them all.

\$30 UP

Saks & Company

BROADWAY AT 34th STREET



736—Casserole Dish, Sheffield Holder, \$5.00.

HOMES

At Ovington's there are many charming things, which, upon first sight, you will be able mentally to place in your home. Though they are high in taste and character, they are moderate indeed in price.

OVINGTON'S
"The Gift Shop of 5th Ave."
314 Fifth Ave., near 32d St.